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 Economic and Social Theories Related to the Letter

Two economic theories related to the letter are information asymmetry and cost-benefit analysis. Information asymmetry pertains to situations where one party in a transaction possesses better information than the other. Due to the data breach, there is a potential risk regarding customer data, which could be delayed until law enforcement requests it. The letter also highlights the risks of information asymmetry between the organization and its customers, as customers were kept in the dark about the breach for an extended period. Cost-benefit analysis is relevant to the letter because the decision was made to inform customers only after law enforcement investigated the situation. This suggests that the company needed to weigh the costs associated with reputational damage and customer trust against the benefits of delaying the notification. It also illustrates that if the company takes a proactive approach, it can manage its risks effectively, potentially saving money by mitigating the fallout from the breach.

Two social theories related to the letter are social contract theory and risk society theory. Social contract theory is relevant because the letter breaches the implicit agreement between the company and its customers. Customers inherently believe that their personal and financial information is safe. However, the delayed notification undermines their trust and indicates a failure on the part of the company to protect their information. Risk society theory relates to the letter as it directly addresses the risks associated with online transactions in the digital age. It highlights that identity theft and data security are significant concerns. By informing customers about the breach, the company acknowledges these risks, encouraging individuals to be more vigilant when sharing personal information online.